

Diaphanosoma brachyurum (Liévin 1848)

Family Sididae Sars

Genus Diaphanosoma Fisher 1850

Key characteristics:

D. brachyurum has an oval form, and is about twice as long as broad. Its head makes up about one third out of the total body length. *D. brachyurum* belongs to a genus characterised by having no rostrum. A large compound eye is situated in the front of the head which is evenly rounded. The first pair of antennae are very long, reaching beyond the tip of the abdomen, and is equipped with bristles along almost the whole length of one margin. The postabdomen is small and slender and has three coarse denticles attached to the abdominal claw. The basal denticle is about half as long as the last one. It is almost hyaline or with a light yellow colour.

Female: Length 0.6-1.3 mm

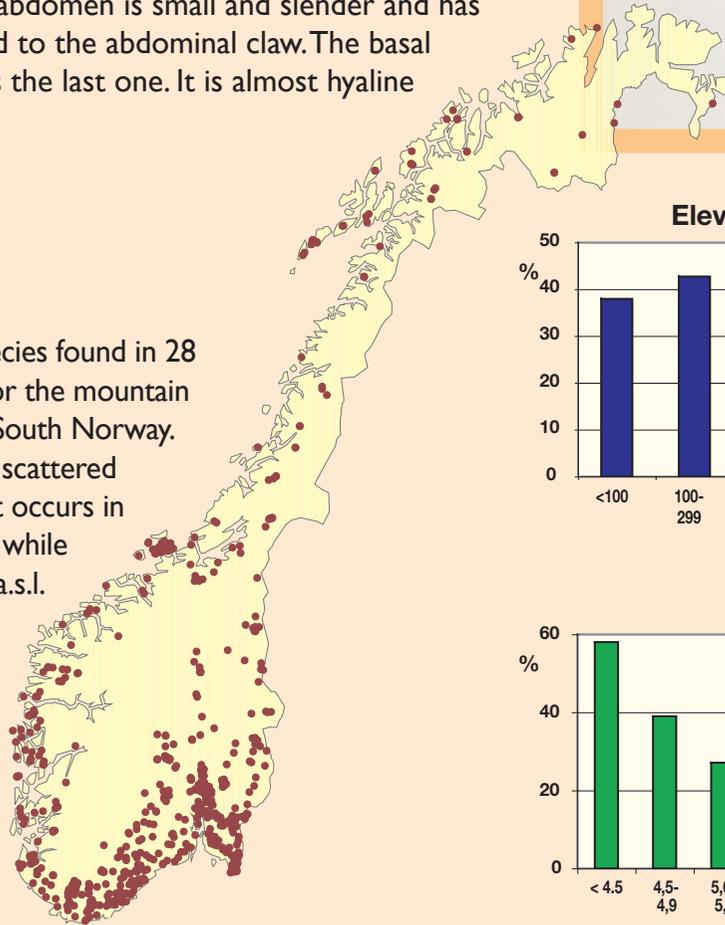
Male: Length 0.6-0.9 mm

Distribution:

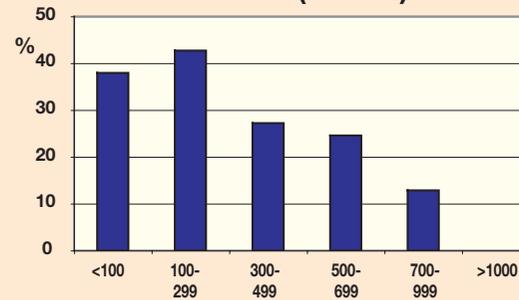
D. brachyurum is a common species found in 28 % of the water bodies. Except for the mountain areas, it is widely distributed in South Norway.

In North Norway it has a more scattered distribution. Below 300 m a.s.l. it occurs in about 40 % of the water bodies while it is never found above 1000 m a.s.l.

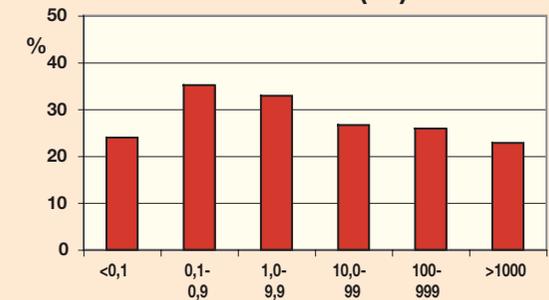
D. brachyurum is found in high frequencies in water bodies of all sizes. Though it occurs with especially high frequency when $\text{pH} < 5.0$ (about 45%), it is common all along the pH-gradient. Conductivity varies between 0.4 and 41.4 mS/m.



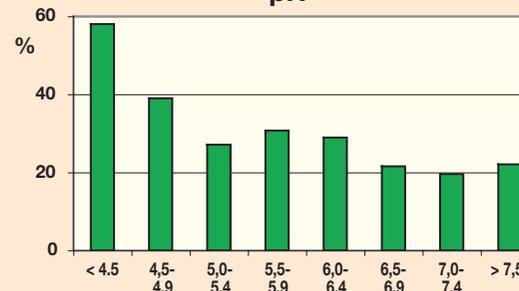
Elevation (m a.s.l.)



Surface area (da)



pH



Conductivity (mS/m)

